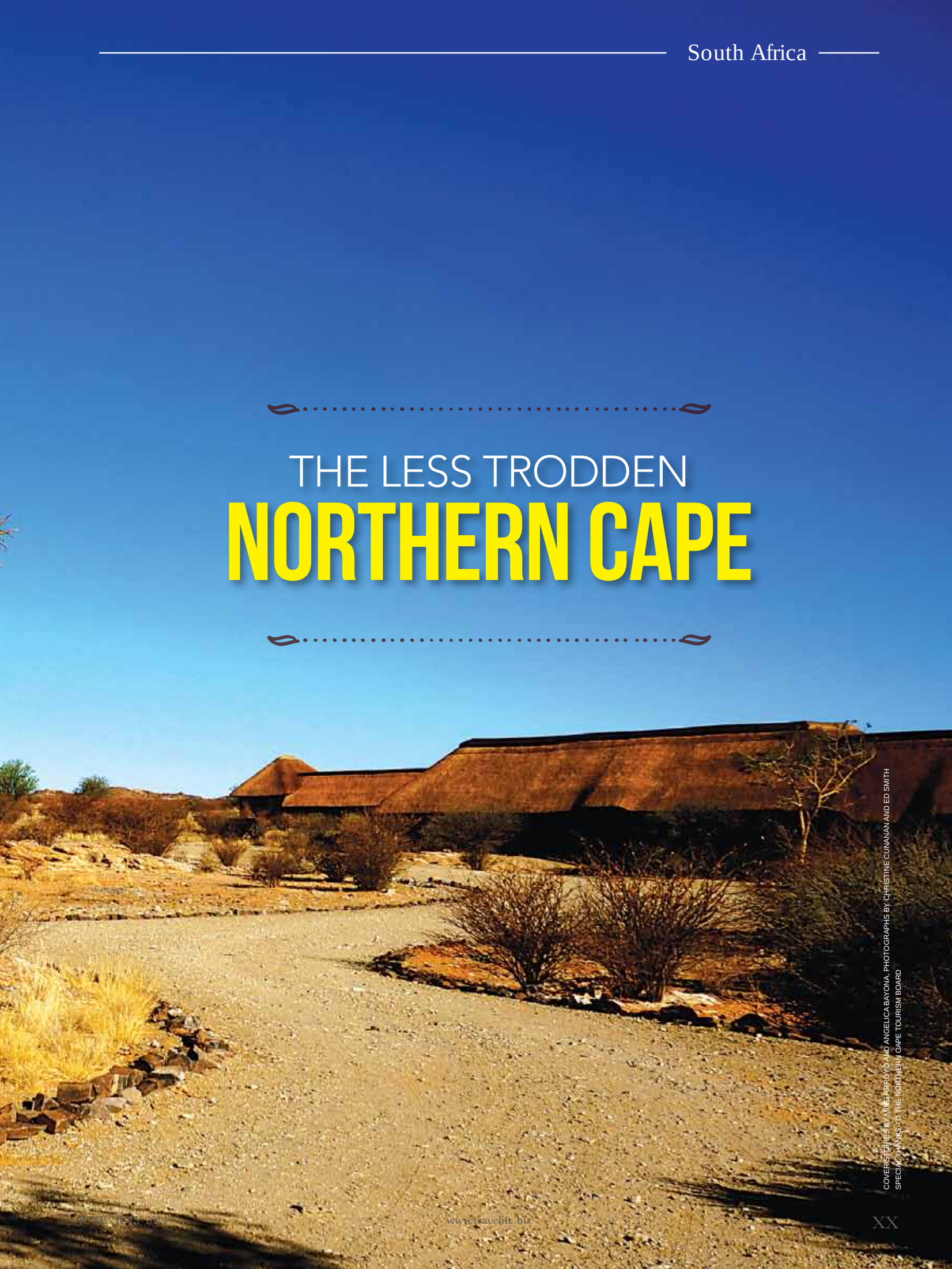
THE LESS TRODDEN NORTHERN CAPE



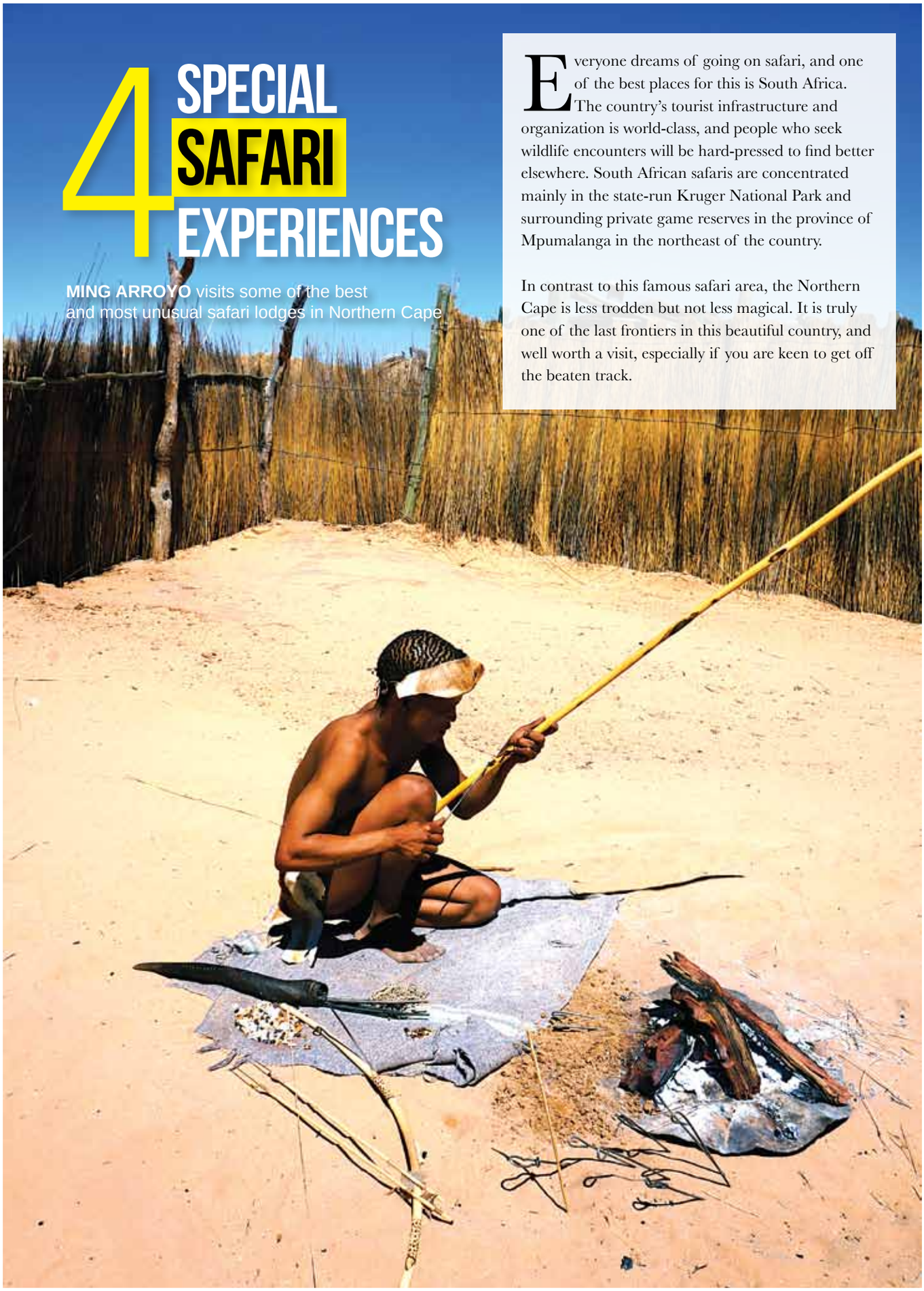
COVER STORIES BY MING ARROYO AND ANGELICA BAYONA, PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHRISTINE CUNANAN AND ED SMITH
SPECIAL THANKS TO THE NORTHERN CAPE TOURISM BOARD

4 SPECIAL SAFARI EXPERIENCES

MING ARROYO visits some of the best and most unusual safari lodges in Northern Cape

Everyone dreams of going on safari, and one of the best places for this is South Africa. The country's tourist infrastructure and organization is world-class, and people who seek wildlife encounters will be hard-pressed to find better elsewhere. South African safaris are concentrated mainly in the state-run Kruger National Park and surrounding private game reserves in the province of Mpumalanga in the northeast of the country.

In contrast to this famous safari area, the Northern Cape is less trodden but not less magical. It is truly one of the last frontiers in this beautiful country, and well worth a visit, especially if you are keen to get off the beaten track.



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XAUS LODGE

OUT OF THIS WORLD

One of the most interesting areas in the Northern Cape is the Kgalagadi Transfontier Park, which covers a huge swath of land straddling the borders of Namibia and Botswana, and beckons to those seeking a different adventure.

Having returned to South Africa every year for over a decade, I had always wanted to explore this vast, untamed, and semi-arid region which, though largely inhospitable, is popular among safari enthusiasts as it is still very much pristine and not commercialized – unlike Kruger National Park, which can be overrun by tourists.

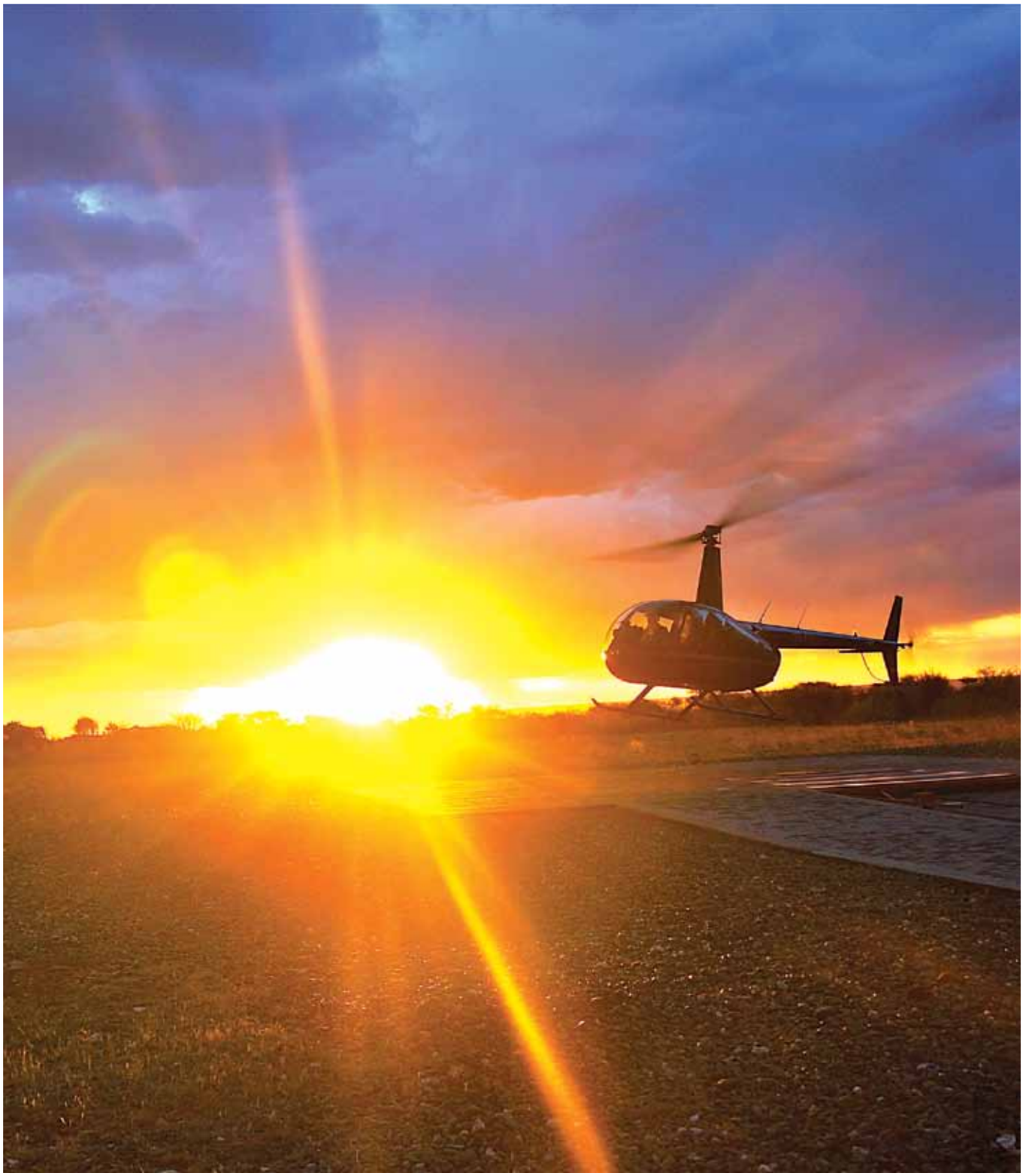
THE ROAD LESS TRAVELED

Unfortunately, my plans never pushed through due to the sheer difficulty of getting to Kgalagadi. Unlike Kruger which is an easy four- to five-hour drive on good roads from Johannesburg, Kgalagadi, by comparison, is almost 1,000 kilometers away.

From Cape Town, it is even farther. One needs to drive 10 hours to Kimberley, and from there, another 600 kilometers to the outpost of Twee Rivieren, which is right on the border of Botswana and where the main gate to Kgalagadi lies. Of course, one can also fly to Kimberley or Upington. But flights to these remote cities are pretty pricey.

Conditions in Kgalagadi are quite rough compared to other places administered by South African National Parks or SANParks, for short. There are no tarred roads in the reservation, and although it is possible to do a self-drive safari with a normal sedan, authorities and tourism officials advise the use of four-wheel-drive vehicles. Campsites are relatively few and far between, and facilities are more rustic and spartan.

The weather in the Kalahari can also reach uncomfortable extremes. January is midsummer in southern Africa and the daytime temperatures are often in excess of 40 °C. Winter nights can be quite cold with temperatures below freezing. Extreme temperatures of –11 °C and up to 45 °C have been recorded. The best time to visit would be in June and July, which are South Africa's coolest months.



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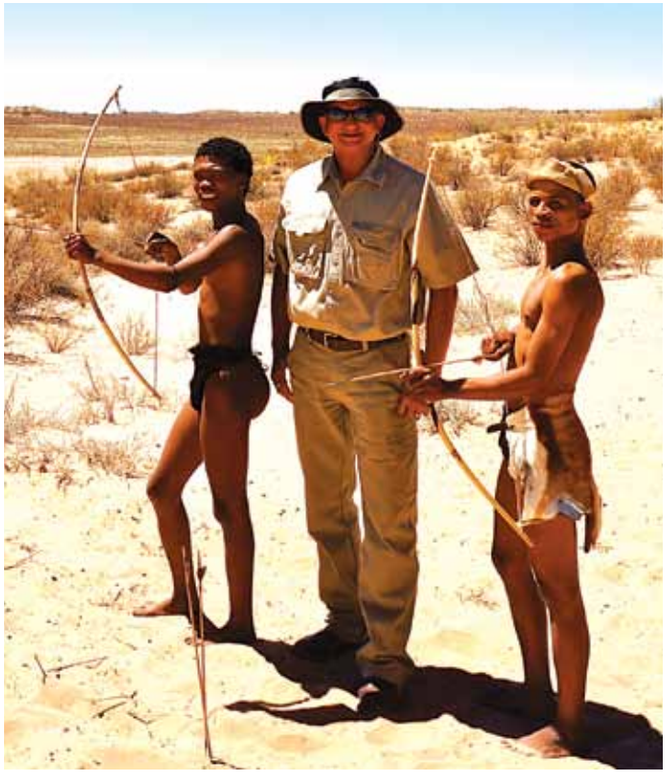
MATTANU GAME RESERVE



CLOSE ENCOUNTERS WITH THE RARE 5

Mattanu Private Game Reserve is located approximately 50 km northwest of the diamond city of Kimberley. This 2,900 hectare reserve has been owned and operated by the Kriek family since 1991. Dr Johann Kriek, a wildlife veterenarian originally from Zimbabwe, imported 95 endangered Roan antelope and 65 rare Sable antelope species into South Africa from Malawi. The family's passion for conservation is seen in their hands-on approach to caring for all the wild, exotic animals in an impeccable reserve.

What sets apart Mattanu from other safari experiences is the hands-on experience with Dr. Kriek's animal breeding and conservation programs. A traditional safari experience includes sitting in a 4x4 vehicle driven by a ranger looking for the Big Five. Not in Mattanu. There are no dangerous predators in Mattanu so one is allowed to alight from the vehicles to go near the animals. It's a different kind of safari experience.

Equally breathtaking is the proximity to and opportunity for interaction with animals that one can experience. For those looking for an andrenalin rush, witness Dr. Kriek fly around in a helicopter with his pilot son Johann who shoots a shotgun from the air to dart animals. The intent of the exercise is not to harm the animals but actually to tag and check if they were disease-free.

I was in awe whilst viewing the conservation programs of very rare Roan antelope, sable, and wildebeest. I was even able to venture out – albeit with trepidation – and try my hand at vaccinating, with a rather large injection, these animals for bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, and other diseases you only hear about in the news. One can also spray the animals' behinds for ticks and fleas.

AN ABUNDANCE OF ANTELOPES

Inhabiting the greater parts of South Africa's savannahs, the roan and sable antelope are sometimes difficult to tell apart because they both have white underbellies, cheeks, chins, and eyebrows as well as backward curving horns. But the roan antelope was named for its reddish brown color, black facemask, brown coat, and shorter mane running from the chin to the chest, while the sable antelope has white facial stripes and the males have a black complexion for.

Their habitat preference makes this species of antelopes very rare. As they are intolerant of severe cold, these species graze in the areas where there is abundant vegetation that allows them to protect themselves against colds and winds. Open savannahs with tall grasses and trees, sandy soil and drinking surfaces are among their habitat preferences.

As a dog lover, the experience was similar to the regular spraying that my golden retriever Max gets with Revolution anti-flea medication – except that the animals were asleep and they weighed an average of 400 lbs each. Such is the extent that the Kriek family does in caring for the conservation of the animals.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

The game reserve is perfect for families because there are plenty of things to do for every member of the family. Couples or families can can drive around the reserve to see the rare Roan antelope, sable antelope, the oryx, warthogs, giraffes, buffalo, royal oryx, golden oryx, golden gnu, black impala, tsessebe, Livingstone eland and springboks.

In the afternoon, I drove around in a quad 4x4 motorbike through the bumpy sand dunes and indigenous Camelthorn trees, taking in the beauty and seclusion of the area. Driving around on a motorbike allows you to enjoy a different and exhilarating safari experience. One is literally able to drive alongside animals on one's own. It was a thrill weaving my way past the antelope and giraffe on the reserve. Or if you aren't really all that adventurous, you can just relax in the pool or get a massage.

CHOW DOWN IN A THICKET

Enjoy a romantic dinner in the bush at the Bushveld Savanna Farm on Mattanu Private Game Reserve. Aside from the sumptuous dinner served, the highlight is being one with nature amongst antelopes under the African sky, while surrounded by lanterns, listening to the cacophony of trampling hooves and howls.

MATTANU

NEED TO KNOW

Located in Kimberly, the capital of South Africa's Northern Cape Province, Mattanu Private Game Reserve takes pride in offering luxurious lodging facility amidst lush Camelthorn trees. It is the only private reserve in Africa that has an extensive breeding program of roan, sable, buffalo, royal and golden oryx, golden gnu, black impala, tsessebe and Livingstone eland.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

After driving around the reserve and getting close to the animals, I was able to experience taking in the beauty from the air. I was flown in a R44, a four-seater helicopter, on a tour around the reserve by Johann Jr., Dr. Johann's son. We viewed the lodge from the helicopter as we followed herds of wildebeest and giraffes.

It was quite a breathtaking site to watch the animals run so fast and gracefully. We passed a row of small diamond mines as Johann took me to the nearby town of Kimberly. There we landed at the Kriek's private landing pad by the De Beers Big Hole Diamond Mine. I was equally excited by the animals, helicopter ride, and the opportunity to shop for conflict free diamonds right by the famous Big Hole.

NOT JUST A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND

The city of Kimberley in the Northern Cape has considerable historical significance due to its diamond mining past. The first diamonds here were found on the farm belonging to the De Beers brothers. The ensuing scramble for claims led to the place being called New Rush, later renamed Kimberley.

In 1888, the leaders of the various mines decided to merge the separate diggings into one big company known as De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited. By 1914, at the Big Hole (where the helicopter I was riding landed), over 22 million tons of earth had been excavated, yielding an epic 14,504,566 carats of diamonds. Work on the mine stopped forever after it was considered the largest manually dug excavation on earth. While the Big Hole mine may be out of commission, there are still many diamond mines and diamonds to be bought in the area.

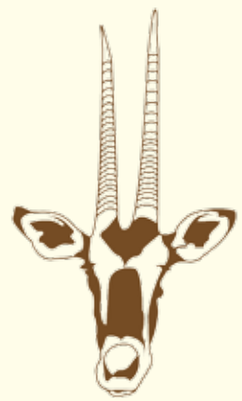
There really is truly something for everyone, especially for the diamond lover. I entered the Jewel Box, a jewellery store at the site of the Big Hole. The place is run by the Lundt family, an old and trusted family from Kimberley. I was told that the family was handpicked by the De Beers group to set up shop in the area. The jewelry store is not a tourist trap jewelry center either, as one would expect from the usual stores around tourist destinations. There are no fast talking sellers here, trying to sell overpriced items. In fact, the challenge is in trying to get the elegant old lady minding the store to take you seriously and give you some of her time.

I was happy to note very fare prices and a large, dazzling collection of diamonds to choose from at different quality ranges and different price points to suit a small or large budget.

After patiently waiting for me to do some shopping, Johann whisked me back to the game reserve and into the bush to experience a bushveld dinner under the stars. This was a nice and relaxing way to end my eventful stay at Mattanu. I'll definitely be returning one day with my kids to experience a rare, hands-on safari.

www.mattanu.com

INTO THE WILD

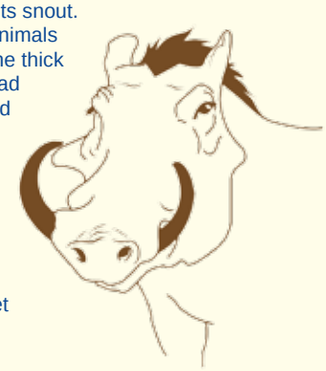


ORYX

An oryx is one of the many species of large antelopes, a genus found mostly in the arid parts of the Africa and Arabian peninsulas. A certified desert animal, they have long, spear-like horns, horse-like necks and pale colored fur that contrast with the dark markings on their faces and legs. They typically feed on thorny shrubs and coarse grasses, as well as on wild melons, roots and tubers.

WARTHOG

A unique specie found in the African savannahs, the warthog, which is also known locally as vlakvark, meaning "pig of the plains," is best identified by the two protruding tusks curving upwards from the sides of its snout. These endearing-looking animals are also distinguished by the thick protective pads on their head called "warts," which earned them their name. They kneel on their knees to eat short grasses, bulbs, tubers and roots through their snouts, although they also sometimes feed on earthworms and small invertebrates during the wet season.



TSESSEBE

Also known as sassaby, common tsessebe are large animals found in South Africa, Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. They are characterized by their chestnut brown color, white underbellies, and horns ranging from 37 cm for females to 40 cm for males. These herbivores are found in open plains and wooded savannahs.

LIVINGSTONE ELAND

Coming from the Bovidae family, the Livingstone eland was first described by Peter Simon Pallas in 1766. They are best identified by their grey to red brown color, white chevron horns, and tussles of hair in the forehead just like big bulls. They also have white stripes on their front legs. They graze on wild fruits and are best adapted to a dry hot climate.

4

KIMBERLEY

DIAMONDS AND THE DESERT

When Erasmus Jacobs found a small shiny pebble on the banks of the Orange River in 1866, he perhaps failed to foresee that his discovery would forever change the course of the history of the Northern Cape – the dry, semi-arid region of South Africa that today straddles Namibia and Botswana.

He showed it to his father, who, not realizing the stone's value, sold it shortly after to a certain Schalk van Niekerk. The stone changed hands several times, and was subsequently cut and polished, eventually emerging as the 21.25 carat diamond known as the "Eureka." Several years later, van Niekerk sold another huge diamond, also found in the area, which would become known all over the world as the "Star of South Africa."

The discovery in 1869 of an even larger 83-carat diamond on the slopes of Colesberg Kopje, on a farm belonging to the De Beers brothers, further fueled interest in the territory. Within a month, 800 claims were cut into the hill, as thousands of men toiled day and night to find these most precious of gems. The hill, which was was eventually reduced over time, became the world-famous Kimberley mine.

A GLOWING REPUTATION

South Africa, vast and diverse, is famous for many things, among them diamonds – those shiny bits of compressed and superheated carbon that have sent men on crusades, started wars, bewitched kings and queens, and mesmerized many a fair maiden. Erasmus' discovery in 1866 turned a sleepy farming community – which few cared to visit and knew about – into one of the most modern, most industrialized, and most genteel of South African cities of the time.

For instance, Kimberley became the first town in the southern hemisphere to install electric street lights. The city's sudden rise in importance led to one of the earliest international exhibitions in the world being staged there in 1892. Today, although its fortunes have waned since the heyday of the late 1900s and early 20th century, Kimberley continues to beckon to visitors.

Like many people visiting South Africa, I've tended to overlook Kimberley, the capital of the Northern Cape. In all of my trips to this picturesque country, I've focused mainly on the Western Cape and its capital Cape Town, and to the northeast, Gauteng with Johannesburg and Pretoria.

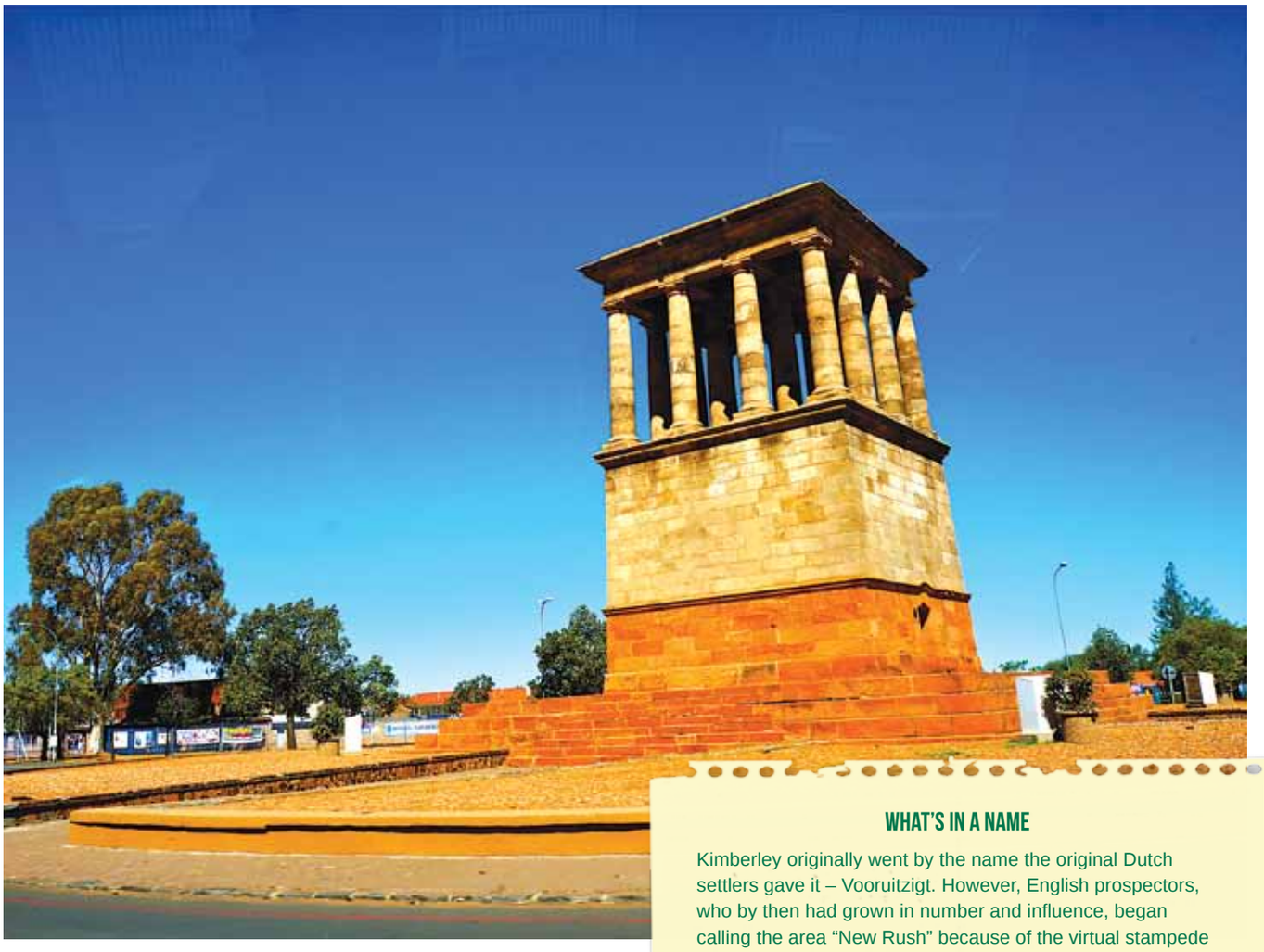
I've also spent considerable time in Mpumalanga and its own jewel, the famous Kruger National Park. I was therefore delighted and pleasantly surprised to discover yet another lovely and interesting part of South Africa.

THE EUREKA DIAMOND

Reportedly over 21 carats in its natural state, the Eureka Diamond is South Africa's first ever recorded, authenticated diamond. Many hands touched the Eureka Diamond as a lot of people were determined to know what it actually was. One hundred years after the Eureka was found, the De Beers diamond cartel decided to purchase the diamond and give it back to the people of South Africa. The diamond is now displayed at the Mine Museum in Kimberley, available for viewing and recognized as the symbol of South Africa's diamond industry's humble beginnings.

THE STAR OF AFRICA

The Star of Africa, also known as the Cullinan I, is the largest gem-quality diamond ever found. The 3106.75 carat diamond was found on January 26, 1905 by Frederick Wells who was making a routine inspection trip to the mine when a ray of light shining from a mine wall caught his attention. Wells scaled the wall and extracted the largest diamond in the world. The Star of Africa is now placed in the sovereign's royal scepter as part of the crown jewels of the United Kingdom.



NO RUSH IN NEW RUSH

One of the first things I noticed when we rolled into this city of just over 200,000 people was how quiet and unhurried everything seemed to be. There were relatively few cars on the road, and most people seemed to stroll – even sashay – with the casual ease of a typical Sunday morning gait. Commerce seemed very relaxed, even in the heart of the central business district.

"Is it a holiday today?" I asked our guide.

"No man, this is typical. Welcome to Kimberley", he replied. "We like to keep things simple." This is rural ambience at its best, I thought, and I was loving the place already.

Although Kimberley is still a significant mining center, the "New Rush" has long been over and it shows in the city's tranquil and charming ambience. There are no hordes of prospectors rushing into town and the shops and buildings seem to have been around for generations. However, a stroll through the city's wide, jacaranda-lined avenues, with their imposing old mansions and sprawling gated properties that date back to the turn of the century, give visitors a glimpse of the kind of wealth and gentility that once beheld this lovely community.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Kimberley originally went by the name the original Dutch settlers gave it – Vooruitzigt. However, English prospectors, who by then had grown in number and influence, began calling the area "New Rush" because of the virtual stampede of fortune seekers who were arriving in droves practically every day, drawn by the promise of hidden treasures under the city's parched earth and rock.

With interest in the area increasing due to the immense wealth being generated, colonial authorities were forced to place the area in some form of order. It is for this reason that Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared that the place had to receive a "decent and intelligible name."

His Lordship, a man of classical education, could not stomach the proletarian moniker "New Rush" and could neither pronounce or spell the original Dutch name. A consensus was reached and New Rush became Kimberley, by Proclamation in 1873.

The very epitome of old world refinement and a classical bygone era is the venerable Kimberley Club, located in the center of town and a stone's throw away from the Kimberley headquarters of De Beers. Founded in August 1881, the club was once the nucleus of the city's high society, where only the best-dressed, wealthiest, and well-heeled were allowed to enter. Membership was, and still is, exclusive, although the "males only" restriction has long been lifted. With its period furniture, classic billiards room, wooden passages, grand staircase, cigar lounge, and faded, framed, black-and-white photos, a visit to the Kimberley Club is a step back in time.

A HOLE IN ONE

Of course, the highlight of any trip to Kimberley is a visit to the Big Hole, which is as plainly descriptive as it gets (think "New Rush"). The Big Hole is, well, a great big hole.

Mining operations at the Big Hole ended in 1914. Since then, it has become the city's main tourist attraction. De Beers later developed the area as a formal museum, with an open-air representation of early Kimberley, complete with streetscapes and dioramas, and exhibits of mining technology and transport.

One can walk to an elevated platform at the very edge of this gigantic opening in the earth and marvel at its sheer size, or take an elevator ride down several stories where the mine's equipment and tools have been faithfully preserved. Between 2002 and 2005, De Beers invested millions in developing the Big Hole's tourism potential, with the hope of registering it as a World Heritage Site.

DUG BY HAND

Known also as the Open Mine or Kimberley Mine, the Big Hole is reportedly the largest hole in the world excavated by hand. From mid-July 1871 to 1914 up to 50,000 miners moved mountains of earth and rock with nothing more than picks and shovels, yielding over 3,000 kilos of diamonds.

The Big Hole has a surface of 17 hectares and is 463 metres wide. It was excavated to a depth of 240 metres, but then debris reduced its depth to about 215 metres. Today, roughly 175 metres of the hole remains visible.

ROCK SHOPPING

Not to be missed is the "Jewel Box", a diamond and jewellery store located right in the visitor center. I had expected the shop to be a tourist trap but was pleasantly surprised to find that the quality of the diamonds was at par with the best in the world, and the prices lower than those of dealers in Johannesburg, Antwerp, and Tel Aviv.

I was quite fortunate as no less than Ms. Anne Marie Lunt, the owner of the Jewel Box and whose family has been in the business for generations, gave me a personal tour of their nearby factory, where I was able to observe diamond-cutting and polishing first-hand. Whether or not you are in the market to buy one of these glittering rocks, the Jewel Box is definitely worth a visit and a crash course into the fascinating world of diamonds.

LUXURY IN THE WILD

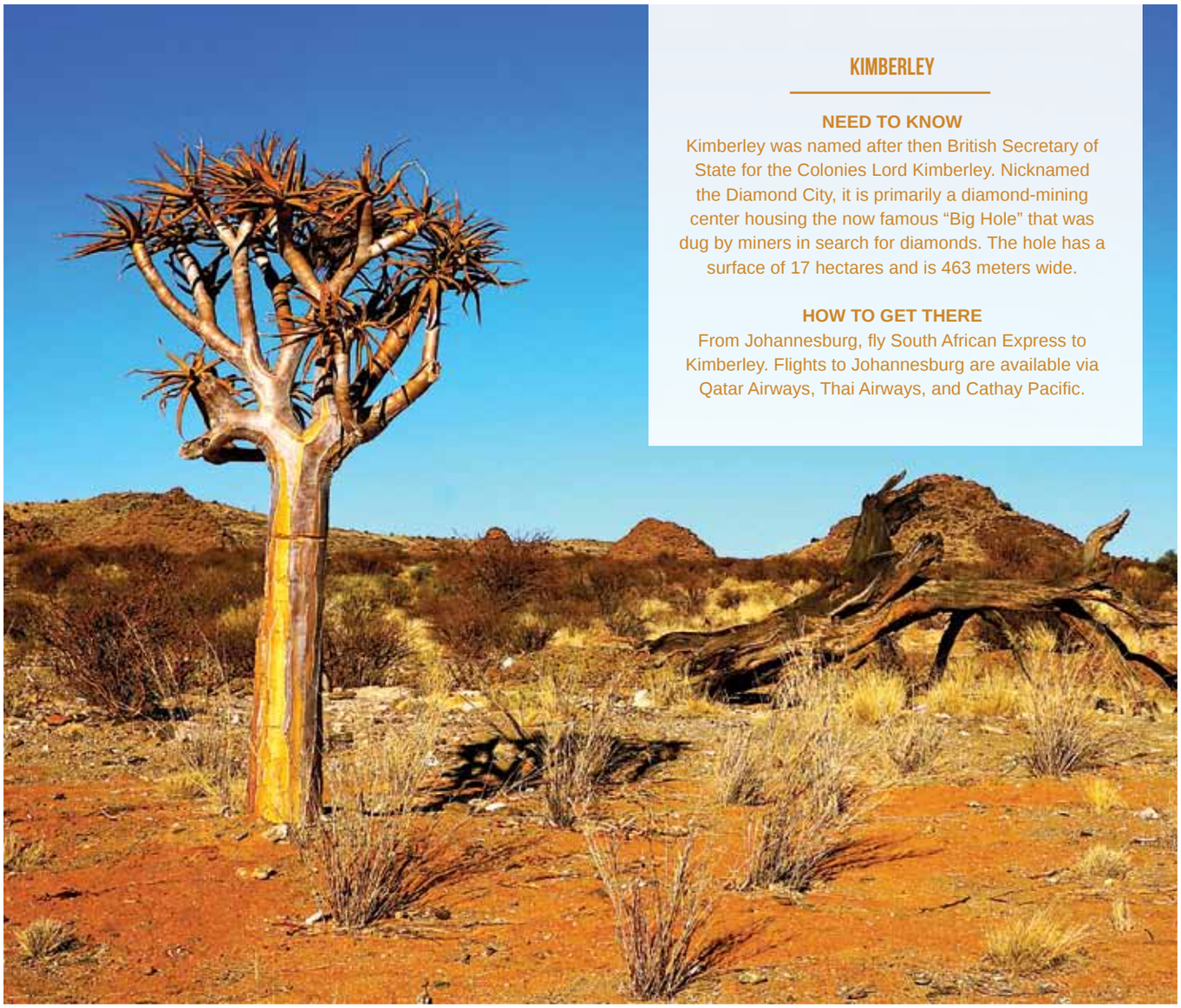
From Kimberley, we flew by private plane to the Tutwa Desert Lodge, a private game reserve set in 16,000 hectares of pristine and unspoiled landscape. Tutwa is an oasis of calm and cool in the arid Northern Cape environment. From the air, the reservation looked like most of the Kalahari—a dry wasteland, scorched and unforgiving. On the ground, however, the desert came alive with stunning game and wildlife. A cattle ranch in days gone by, Tutwa is now home to leopard, giraffe, zebra, numerous antelope species, abundant birdlife and rare flora.

Tutwa's developers spared no expense in transforming the lodge into a world-class tourism facility. It boasts of a luxurious main guest house, beautiful rooms, polished floors and high ceilings, a fully-stocked wine cellar, and a fully-equipped restaurant. The experience was altogether beautiful and surreal. All around us was the African bush and yet we were embraced with this refinement and luxury.

Tutwa is the ideal place for a quiet, intimate holiday, where one can enjoy the kind of peace and tranquillity that can only be had under the great, big, blue, African sky. One afternoon, I went kayaking with our guide on the reservation's exclusive 24-kilometer stretch of the Orange River.

"I love the Northern Cape," I told him, as I stopped for a break, savouring the fresh air and drinking ice cold Windhoek beer.

"Just wait. This is only the beginning," he said, smiling broadly. Indeed it was. The desert was just then starting to reveal her secrets. ■



KIMBERLEY

NEED TO KNOW

Kimberley was named after then British Secretary of State for the Colonies Lord Kimberley. Nicknamed the Diamond City, it is primarily a diamond-mining center housing the now famous "Big Hole" that was dug by miners in search for diamonds. The hole has a surface of 17 hectares and is 463 meters wide.

HOW TO GET THERE

From Johannesburg, fly South African Express to Kimberley. Flights to Johannesburg are available via Qatar Airways, Thai Airways, and Cathay Pacific.

NAVIGATE YOURSELF: NORTHERN CAPE

TRAVELER'S CHECKLIST

VISA REQUIREMENTS

Filipino citizens who want to visit South Africa need a visa to enter the country. Visas can be applied for at the South African Embassy in Manila: 29/F Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City. Tel (63)(2) 889-9383 | manila@foreign.gov.za

EXCHANGE RATE

US$ 1 = 11.01 South African Rand
1 Zar = Php 4.0942

TIME DIFFERENCE

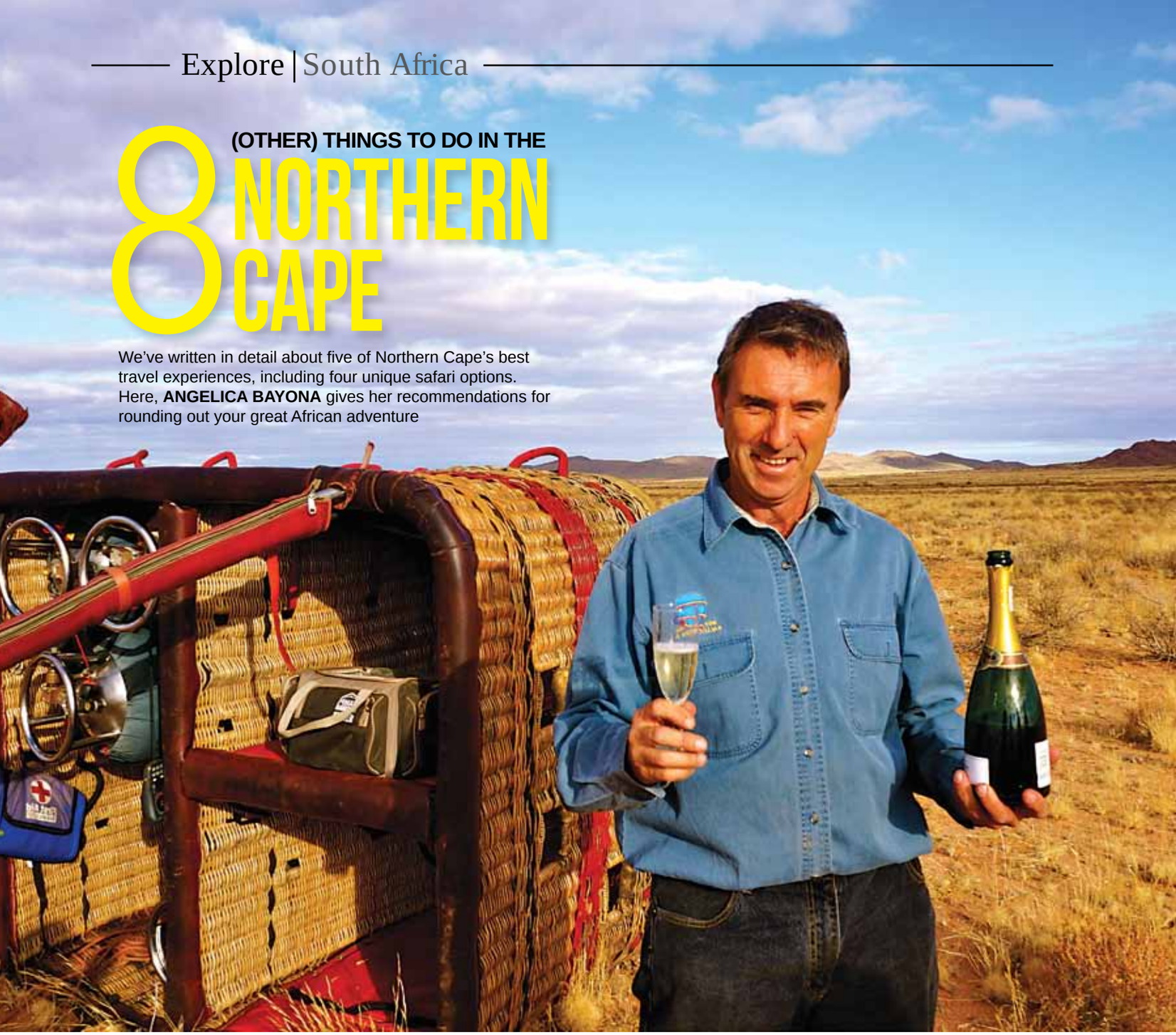
The Philippines is 6 hours ahead of South Africa.

WHEN TO GO

Autumn (April to May) is the greenest time of the year when the days are mild and evenings are cool. Also, the savannahs start to surrender to the gentle breezes of the weather revealing its beautiful silkness.

8 (OTHER) THINGS TO DO IN THE NORTHERN CAPE

We've written in detail about five of Northern Cape's best travel experiences, including four unique safari options. Here, **ANGELICA BAYONA** gives her recommendations for rounding out your great African adventure



South Africa is on most travelers' bucket list, including mine, which is why I didn't think twice about packing up my things and heading off for a wilderness escapade to the Northern Cape last year.

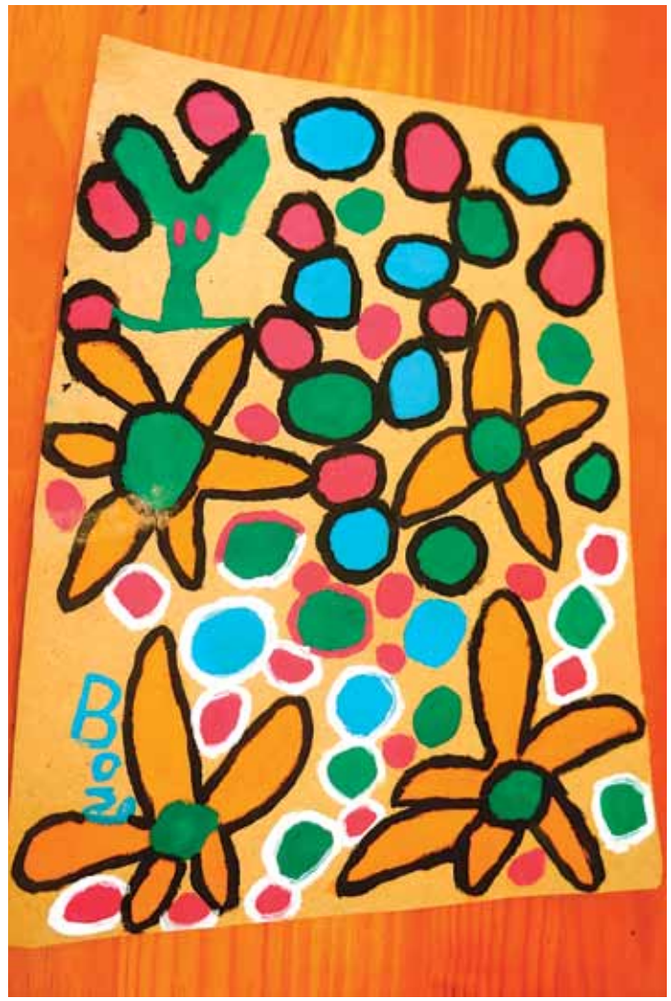
Northern Cape is probably best known for the Kalahari Desert. It's also a mecca for outdoor and adventure activities, making it a most unusual tourist destination and a truly unforgettable holiday option.

From its amazing landscapes, to its unique and diverse culture and its friendly people, Northern Cape is a prime destination that offers everything for the traveler seeking endless adventures.

1 CAMP OUT AT THE AUGRABIES FALLS NATIONAL PARK

The Augrabies Falls National Park, south west of Upington on the edge of the Kalahari Desert, spans the length of the Orange River up to Angola. Augrabies takes its name from the falls, with the Khoi word "aukoerebis" meaning "a place of Great Noise" which may be attributed to the powerful flow of water unleashed from rocky surroundings within the 18 km abyss of the Orange River Gorge.

Both sides of the Orange River provide sanctuary to a diversity of species of birds, reptiles, and other animals found only in Africa. Dundi Lodge is conveniently situated three kilometers from the Augrabies falls, offering African-themed luxury suites with superb hospitality and great food. *www.sanparks.org/parks/augrabies*



2 GO GREEN AT THE TUTWA DESERT LODGE

The Tutwa Desert Lodge is a crisp unspoiled landscape of 16,000 hectares of private game reserve at the heart of the Green Kalahari. The newly established lodge is an oasis of calm within a vast and untamed environment that is committed to a greener lifestyle and energy saving practices offering a unique, private wildlife safari experience.

Professional rangers can guide you through the game reserve to see leopard, giraffes, antelopes, and other birdlife and flora. Guests can enjoy river rafting and fly fishing, topped off with an exclusive lunch by the river. *www.tutwalodge.co.za*

3 ENJOY A GLASS OR TWO OF SOUTH AFRICAN WINE

Go on a tour of the Orange River Wine Cellars in Upington. The cooperative consists of five wineries situated in Upington, Kakamas, Keimoes, Grootdrink and Grobershoop, wonderful desert landscapes that allow access to indigenous flora and fauna. Although not as well-known as its counterparts in Western Cape, this winery offers an extensive range of reasonably-priced, award-winning red, white, and dessert wines. *www.orangeriverwines.com*

4 HAVE BRANDY AND PORT AFTER A DELICIOUS MEAL

While you're here, stop over at Bezalel Wine and Brandy Estate to try their delicious port and brandy, while partaking of excellent home-cooked fare. The estate's restaurant consists only of several tables in their reception room, which also doubles as a tasting room and a souvenir shop.

All in all, the dining set-up doesn't look much at first glance, and you'd be forgiven for considering passing it up. However, we were very happily surprised to count lunch here as one of our best meals in the Northern Cape. So take a detour here and get set to be wined and dined. *www.bezalel.co.za*

5 SAMPLE A NORTHERN CAPE DEGUSTATION

Near Upington and Keimoes is a charming boutique hotel called the African Vineyard Guest House. It's a tranquil oasis within Kanoneiland, the largest inhabited inland island in South Africa. Its slow cooked, country-style meals, personally overseen by a creative chef who cooks on inspiration and paired excellently with local wines, can be enjoyed amidst a cozy and artistic ambience. *www.africanvineyard.co.za*

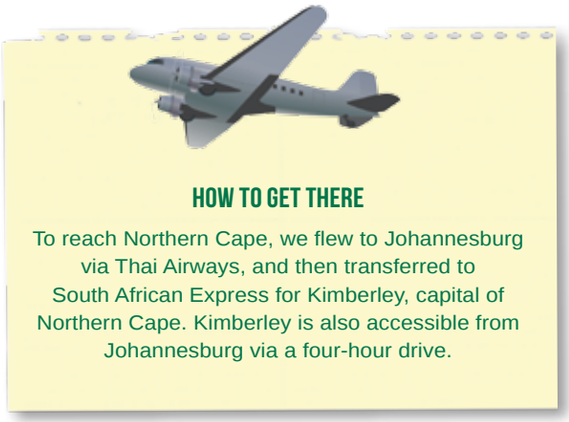
6 LIFE ALONG THE VAAL AND RIET RIVERS

BOARD A CANOE FOR AN AFTERNOON OF RIVER RAFTING

The Northern Cape is ideal for river rafting and canoeing as it is home to the Orange and Vaal Rivers. These rivers' long stretches of flat open water accentuated by rapids are favored for white water adventures. A breathtaking backdrop of mountains and neighboring Namibia on the other side of the river offer extra icing on the cake.

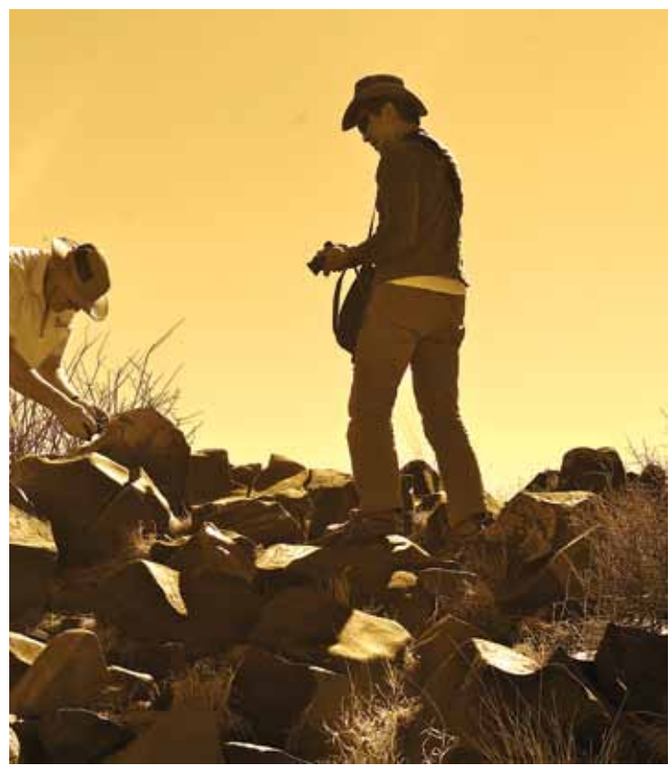
GO FLY-FISHING

Northern Cape's Vaal, Riet and Orange Rivers are well-known destinations for fly-fishing. These rivers are abundant with fish. A serene afternoon of fly-fishing is made even more memorable by the beautiful scenery of the Northern Cape mountains.



HOW TO GET THERE

To reach Northern Cape, we flew to Johannesburg via Thai Airways, and then transferred to South African Express for Kimberley, capital of Northern Cape. Kimberley is also accessible from Johannesburg via a four-hour drive.



7 TAKE OFF ON A HOT AIR BALLOON

The hot air balloon – mankind's oldest form of aviation – is an intriguing blend of personal challenge, adventure, and romance. It's also a lovely, old-fashioned way to get closer to nature from up high, and the best way to see the beautiful tabletop scenery of the vast lands of Northern Cape. If you're lucky, you'll even see herds of animals enjoying their kingdom.

8 ART & HISTORY AT THE WILDEBEEST KUIL ROCK ART CENTER

Over 400 engravings that are dated between 800 to 1,200 years old can be viewed at the Wildebeest Kuil Rock Art Center. The San and Khoe people, along with researchers, joined together to conserve these engravings located all over a small hill. This is an excellent place to shop for arts and crafts made by the San tribes, as well. *www.wildebeestkuil.itgo.com* ■